

PROGRESS MADE ON BENEFIT OF SICK DISABLED VETERANS

President Holds First Meeting
With Special Commission
Appointed to Inquire
Into Situation

By Associated Press
Washington, April 5.—Progress in solving the government's problem of caring for ex-service men, whether sick or disabled or physically fit but having financial claims to be adjusted, was made here today at the first meeting of President Harding's special commission headed by Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, and appointed to inquire into the situation. It was agreed that the administrative machinery now operating separately in the several fields of soldiers' relief should be consolidated under one central authority, probably a new executive officer who would be responsible directly to the president.

Heads of all the bureaus having to do with treatment of the war veterans were present and in reply to questions from Chairman Dawes and Mr. F. W. Gilbreath, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said they favored the general idea of a consolidated service bureau. This endorsement, Mr. Dawes said, promised quick solution of the problem as it related to the general administration of aid for men who are alleged to have suffered under the system of divided governmental responsibility.

INDORSED BY CUMMING

Among those who endorsed the plan for centralization were Surgeon General Cummings of the public health service, who said he would be willing to bring his service under the plan so far as its work with soldiers is concerned. Dr. H. H. Hallett, acting director of the war risk bureau, and Uel Lamkin, director of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education.

Mr. Lamkin also favored placing the public health service under the new executive head of the proposed new executive head, but this suggestion brought from medical authorities present statements that such a course would endanger the nation's health.

Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, who appeared as the President's personal representative, declared that the public health service should be continued as an independent agency, but that it should be placed under the one director, acting director of the war risk bureau, and Uel Lamkin, director of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education.

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INFLUENCE HAS NOT COMMITTED SELF TO PEACE PLANS

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By Associated Press
Washington, April 5.—Whatever may be the expectations of republican senators who want an early declaration of peace with Germany, it was made known authoritatively today that President Harding had not thrown the influence of his administration behind the movement, but was inclined to look with disapproval on any prospect of precipitate action.

It was revealed that the President had not in fact committed himself to any definite program for the restoration of peace, though he was said to be leaning more and more to a belief that the Versailles covenant cannot in any practical way be used as a basis for his association of nations.

He is canvassing the situation carefully in the light of information and advice which has come to him since inauguration, and although a part of his program may be decided at once, it probably will be many weeks before it is revealed in its entirety.

NO NEED FOR HASTE

In his consideration of the peace resolution which some of the Senate leaders want to press to an early passage in the special session of Congress convening Monday, Mr. Harding is understood to have taken the position that in the settlement of so important a question the nation must proceed with care and prudence. It is said that he had not withdrawn the approval he gave the resolution when he supported it in the last Congress, but is convinced that the present situation does not require haste as much as it requires painstaking deliberation.

The administration has not revealed what elements are involved in the determination of its attitude, but there have been indications that it would consider itself in a better position to make advances for an association of nations if the peace declaration were made after the Senate had passed the resolution of a great handicap in the peace effort, weakening the position of the American government.

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FORMER EMPEROR TAKES TRAIN FOR SWISS FRONTIER

By Associated Press
Vienna, April 5.—Announcement was made this evening by the foreign office that former Emperor Charles, who had been at Steinamanger, arrived today at Fehring, where he went aboard the Austrian train for Switzerland.

Charles entered his compartment in the train at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, having had to wait the arrival of the train at Fehring for some time. In the meantime he had remained in the private car which had brought him from Steinamanger. The train left Fehring at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and it is reported that the former Emperor will reach the Swiss frontier early Wednesday.

The Vienna government is breathing easier since Charles has started on his return into exile. His visit, however, has resulted in two portfolios being vacated, Minister of War Mueller and Minister of the Interior Glas having resigned. Both of them objected to a volkwehr guard being placed over Charles, claiming this was an indignity to the former Emperor.

London, April 5.—Prior to his departure from Steinamanger, former Emperor Charles expressed the conviction that he would return within a short period and was determined to use all in his power to bring about such a change of view in Europe as to make this possible, says the Steinamanger correspondent of the London Times. He drew up the following declaration, which it is understood will be published tomorrow by the Budapest government:

"His majesty leaves the country because of his conviction that the moment has come for him to take over his right of governing. He cannot permit maintenance of his right to entail disturbances in the present state of peace. He leaves the land as the crowned King of Hungary."

(Signed) "CHARLES."

ENGLAND HOLDS U. S. CONTENTIONS NOT CONSISTENT

Reply to Oil Note Cites American Attitude In Regard to Interests In Oil Properties In Mexico

By Associated Press
London, April 5.—American contentions for equality of treatment for the citizens of all nations in mandated territories are held by the British government to be "scarcely consistent" with the attitude of the United States toward American oil interests in Mexico.

The British note expresses agreement with American argument that the United States should be open for development without reference to nationality, but notes that an act of the Philippine legislature in 1920, reserved development of public mineral lands there to citizens of the United States.

The note, signed by Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was delivered March 1, and was in answer to Secretary Colby's exceptions to the San Remo agreement between Great Britain and France relating to petroleum resources in Mesopotamia.

That agreement Lord Curzon said, was not fully understood, it appeared, adding that it "aimed at no monopoly or exclusive right to the oil."

Request of the American government that the British rights to the oil be disregarded, Lord Curzon added, "was scarcely consistent" with the attitude "adopted by the United States in regard to similar United States interests in oil properties in Mexico."

Lord Curzon said that on November 25, 1920, to Roberto V. Pezuela, then representative of the Mexican government in Washington, in that communication, it said, Mr. Colby "expressed particular satisfaction in the fact that the United States had no monopoly or exclusive right to the oil."

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DD CHARGES MORE RAPIDLY FIRST DAY OF WILLIAMS TRIAL

Jury Is Completed for Trial of
Georgia Farmer Charged
With Murder to Hide
Peonage

By Associated Press
Covington, Ga., April 5.—Selection of a jury to try John S. Williams, in Newton county superior court on a charge of the murder of Lindsey Peterson, was completed here late today and the jury was made ready to put on the stand tomorrow Clyde Manning, Negro boss, to relate his version of the deaths of 11 negro farm hands.

The prosecution contends that the defense is endeavoring to block federal investigation of the peonage conditions.

The jury, a body of rather young-looking men, made up of seven farmers, two mechanics, a clerk, a barber and a druggist, was selected in the following order: T. L. Hill, farmer; G. W. Gohar, farmer; Robert Stanton, farmer; W. A. Pate, merchant; Charles A. Cason, farmer; W. C. Moore, farmer; T. R. Starr, farmer; Byron Tracker, grocery clerk; F. G. Crowley, merchant; J. T. Dendard, farmer; J. E. Rawlins, barber of Oxford, and Reginald Robinson, druggist.

Extra deputies were on duty in the courtroom and only as many persons as could find seats were permitted to remain. Judge John B. Hutchison warned the spectators that any "approval or disapproval" would be "severely punished," and there was hardly an occasion for the sheriff to rap for order.

HARD FIGHT PROBABLE

Efforts by the state to prove that the death of Peterson was one of a "series of crimes," which, it was understood, would be undertaken early in the first day of evidence, was expected to draw from the defense a hard fight. The defense is seeking to bar from the trial all reference to the other deaths and to hold evidence down to the single death of Peterson, whose body was found in the river.

The defense has been held to be the instigator of the alleged murder.

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STRIKERS HOIST RED FLAG AND ATTACK POLICE STATION AND SITUATION IS REPORTED TO BE ASSUMING A CRITICAL ASPECT

By Associated Press
London, April 5.—Rioting broke out tonight in connection with the coal strike in Cowdenbeath, in Fife, Scotland, according to a Central News dispatch from Dufermine.

The police attacked the strikers with batons, but the strikers hoisted the red flag and besieged the police station. The situation is assuming a critical aspect, the dispatch says.

The trouble arose when the strikers charged the under-manager of a mine, who refused to cease manning the pumps. The police responded to a call for aid and rescued the man, but the police were surrounded by the miners, whose forces had by this time been increased to thousands.

FEAR BRITISH ROADS MAY BE PARALYZED

London, April 5.—The stoppage of all coal mining in Great Britain is an accomplished fact, and the question the public is considering anxiously tonight is whether the paralysis will extend to the railways and other means of transport and even spread among the workers generally. The houses of Parliament discussed the situation today without taking any steps to relieve it.

The national transport workers' federation delegates conferred without reaching a decision on the matter of the strike in that line in support of the miners.

The three branches of the Triple Alliance, the railwaymen, the transport workers and the miners will meet separately tomorrow, which promises to be a decisive day.

The most serious feature of the position continues to be the threat of ruin to the coal mines. The miners took strong measures to prevent the owners, who are protecting their property. There was a successful attack on the guard of an important railway line.

Four hundred delegates representing 15 unions and a half million workers attended the meeting of the transport workers, which was preceded by a meeting of their executives.

FACTORIES CLOSING

Reports of factories closing continue to be published, but it is impossible to estimate the extent to which industry is suffering through the strike crisis, because temporary closing and short time have been extremely common recently. The attitude of the public is one of sympathy with the workers, but the strikers insist that the strike should be maintained until their demands are met.

The government is concentrating troops in Kenton and Glasgow in connection with plans to maintain order in the event of disturbances. This location was a huge supply depot during the railway strike of 1912.

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ALLIED FORCES IN TURK CAPITAL ARE IN GRAVE DANGER

Safety Believed to Depend
Upon Ability of Greeks to
Hold Firmly Turk
Nationalists

By Associated Press
Constantinople, April 5.—The security of the allies occupying Constantinople is believed by some to be threatened unless the Greeks are able to hold firmly the Turkish nationalists. The allies are considering the employment of their fleets to protect Mudania and Ismid.

The nationalists' main drive now is toward Ismid, which is being held by the Greeks.

FEAR TURK REPRISALS

Constantinople, April 5.—With the Turks only a few miles from Bursa, the population of the city is badly frightened by the thunder of the guns and the prospect of Turkish reprisals. The Greeks have rejected the Turkish proposal for an armistice for the burial of the dead.

The Turkish advance apparently has surprised all military observers here, most of whom believe the Greeks will rally, though it is pointed out that the occupation by the Greeks of several places is also officially announced. The communiqué of the northern army says:

"Our offensive against Taki-Shehr has been broken off; we have retired to our original position. The Greek legation here today denied reports that Prince Andreas of Greece, brother of King Constantine, had died from wounds received while fighting in Asia Minor. The prince has not left Athens, the legation declared."

A London dispatch Monday quoted a Constantinople dispatch in the Evening News as saying that Prince Andreas had died of wounds received in the Greco-Turkish fighting near Bursa.

OFFENSIVE HALTED

Athens, April 5.—The Greek offensive of the northern Greek army has ceased, but according to the official communiqué the troops are in good spirits. The occupation by the Greeks of several places is also officially announced. The communiqué of the northern army says:

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VIENNA HAS NO GIVEN UP HOPE OF MISSION'S SUCCESS

Not Convinced That Separate
Peace Would Afford France
Moral Support He Is
Now Seeking

By Associated Press
Washington, April 5.—Rene Viviani, now on a mission to the United States as an envoy extraordinary of France, was the guest of President and Mrs. Harding at a dinner given in his honor at the White House tonight.

Ambassador and Madame Jusserand were also present, as were Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge, Speaker and Mrs. Gillett, Secretary and Mrs. Hughes, Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee; Representative Porter, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee; Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Fletcher and Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, who has been prominently mentioned as the next ambassador to France.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Viviani indicated that he had not yet abandoned the treaty of peace as a basis of discussion with American officials in connection with his mission of presenting the cause of France and its allies to the American public opinion on foreign policy.

Mr. Viviani is understood to be vexed by attempts which have been made to interpret the conclusions formed by him during the course of his conference with governmental officials, representing his statements that no one was authorized to speak for him but himself.

While the former French premier has made it plain that he has offered no suggestions on behalf of the French government which could be interpreted in any way as an attempt to influence the foreign policy of the United States, it is known that he has not yet been convinced in his conversations with American officials that the conclusion of a bare separate peace by the United States with Germany would best afford support to the cause of France.

In presenting the viewpoint of France regarding the unfavorable reaction which the declaration of a separate peace by the United States might have upon the relations of France with Germany, the French envoy is understood to have taken the position that he was not exceeding the limit of his mission, and he has stated that he is presenting the cause of France to America.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mr. Viviani's statement was carefully prepared in French and the following is a translation of it:

"Mr. Viviani, who since his arrival in Washington has been received by numerous notables, has been greatly touched by the cordiality which all have shown to him, a cordiality which he has extended through him to France, of which he is the representative. He has heard much and has responded as best he could in view of his mission, which is to inform the American people of the condition of France and to inform himself concerning American opinion."

"He has observed with deep feeling in the course of the legal and political discussions which involved the treaty of peace, a unanimous sentiment favorable to France, for which in recognition of her past valiant and present difficulty, all America has preserved its affection."

"In the course of these different discussions and for the sole purpose of conversation, Mr. Viviani has been obliged to enliven every hypothesis, to the end of weighing with him the various points of view and to understand that the only opinion which could be expressed of these is that which gives expression to himself and his